AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the Sequence Listing (page 1) submitted herewith at the end of the application after the abstract.

Please replace paragraph [0048] with the following amended paragraph:

[0001] The term "peptide" refers to a compound that contains 2 to 50 amino acids and/or imino acids connected to one another. The amino acids can be selected from the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. The twenty conventional amino acids and their abbreviations follow conventional usage. See *Immunology - A Synthesis* (2nd Edition, E.S. Golub and D.R. Gren, Eds., Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Mass. (1991)), which is incorporated herein by reference. The amino acids can also be selected from non-natural amino acids such as those found on the following website: http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/img/assets/6040/chemFiles_v1n5_unnaturalaa_small.pdf). Although not an exhaustive list, examples of peptides include glycine-tyrosine, valine-tyrosine-valine, tyrosine-glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-methionine (SEQ ID NO: 1), tyrosine-glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-leucine (SEQ ID NO: 2) and aspartic acid-arginine-valine-tyrosine-isoleucine-histidine-proline-phenylalanine (SEQ ID NO: 3).

Please replace paragraph [0070] with the following amended paragraph:

[0070] The term "photokinetic" referes to a change int he rate of motion in response to light, as an increase or decrease in motility with a change in illumination.

Please replace paragraph [0080] with the following amended paragraph:

[0002] Similarly, in another embodiment of the invention, the biologically active substance is a peptide selected from the group consisting of glycine-tyrosine (Gly-Tyr), valine-tyrosine-valine (Val-Tyr-Val), tyrosine-glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-methionine (Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-~~Val~~ Met) (SEQ ID NO: 1), tyrosine-glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-leucine (Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu) (SEQ

ID NO: 2), and aspartic acid-arginine-valine-tyrosine-isoleucine-histidine-proline-phenylalanine (Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe) (SEQ ID NO: 3).

Please replace Table 1 on pages 33 and 34 with the following amended Table 1:

Table 1. Biologically Active Compounds Used in Permeation Studies

Compound No.	Chemical Name[1]	Compound Classification
1	Theophylline-7 acetic acid	polar
2	Sodium ascorbyl phosphate	polar
3	Ascorbic Acid	polar
4	Ascorbyl palmitate	polar
5	Pyridoxine	polar
6	Nicotinic acid	slightly polar
7	Theobromine	non-polar
8	Theophylline	non-polar
9	Caffeine	non-polar
10	Nicotinamide	non-polar
11	Gly-Tyr	peptide
12	Val-Tyr-Val	peptide
13	Methionine Enkephalin Acetate (Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Met) (SEQ ID NO: 1)	peptide/hormone
14	Leucine Enkephalin (Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu) (SEQ ID NO: 2)	peptide/hormone
15	Angiotensin II Acetate (Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe) (SEQ ID NO: 3)	peptide/hormone
16	β-Estradiol	hormone
17	Methyl Testosterone	hormone
18	Progesterone	hormone
19	Insulin	hormone
20	Lidocaine	anaesthetic and

		cardiac depressant
21	Amphotericin B	antibiotic

[1]Amino acids are designated as follows: glycine (Gly), tyrosine (Tyr), valine (Val), phenylalanine (Phe), methionine (Met), leucine (Leu), aspartic acid (Asp), arginine (Arg), isoleucine (Ile), histidine (His), and proline (Pro).